

Nixon Decides to Campaign For 16 Primary Elections

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP).—President Nixon has decided to take his re-election campaign to 16 primaries, more than twice as many as previously announced, his campaign aides said yesterday.

It had been known that Mr. Nixon would be on the ballot in New Hampshire, Florida, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Nebraska, Maryland and Oregon, where his name is entered as a matter of course.

In addition, however, Mr. Nixon now has decided to go on the ballot in the preference primaries in Indiana, North Carolina, New Mexico and South Dakota. And Nixon delegate states will be offered on the ballots in

California, Ohio, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and the District of Columbia.

At the Committee for the Re-election of the President, officials said Mr. Nixon was entering the latter groups of primaries in order to make sure their delegates were pledged to him at the Republican National Convention in August. Had he stayed out of those states, some of the delegates might have been won by default by his GOP competitors, Rep. Paul McCloskey of California, and Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio.

Mr. Nixon's prominent friends and supporters in the Republican party, Eastern Division, will convene on New Hampshire Friday, March 3, four days before the nation's first presidential primary, to do their bit for the President.

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York will be top-billed speaker at the "New Hampshire Appreciation Day for the President" rally at the National Guard armory in Manchester. Other political figures scheduled to attend include HEW Secretary Elliot Richardson, Transportation Secretary John Volpe, Gov. Walter P. Reuther of New Hampshire, and Thomas Meekill of Connecticut; Senate GOP leader Hugh Scott and Sen. Norris Cotton, Lowell Weicker, William Brock and Marlow Cook, House GOP leader Gerald R. Ford, and Rep. Louis Wyman, James Cleveland, Bradford Morse and Robert Steele. Major entertainment and sports figures, not yet named, are also expected to attend.

The politicians will campaign for Mr. Nixon across the state, then gather for the rally at Manchester. The President has said he will not campaign for himself this spring.

Private surveys show that President Nixon would beat each of the Democratic presidential candidates in Pennsylvania, state he is set to visit.

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Mayor Lindsay made the pledge Sunday on television, "I believe in disclosure," he said. The mayor said his two largest contributors are J. Irwin Miller, board chairman of the Cummins Engine Co., of Indiana, and Arthur Houghton, of the Canning Glass Co., of New York. Both are Republicans, Mr. Lindsay said.

Sen. McGovern and Rep. McCloskey have previously pledged to open their presidential campaign books.

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Mr. Blount, who resigned as postmaster general late last year, said he will seek the Republican nomination for the seat held since 1948 by Democrat John Sparkman, who is running for re-election.

The GOP, which previously chose its nominees in convention, is holding a statewide primary this year for the first time.

Meanwhile, AFL-CIO president George Meany yesterday denounced Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace as a "bigot," a "racist," and "anti-American right down to the soles of his feet."

"He'll certainly have some labor people with him," Mr. Meany conceded of Gov. Wallace, who is presumed to be the frontrunner in Florida's Democratic presidential primary next month.

"They've got a right to feel he's a great guy," Mr. Meany said of the supporting governor. "I don't feel he's a great guy."

The attack on Gov. Wallace, much of whose strength is supposed to lie among blue-collar voters, came at a press conference following the opening session of the AFL-CIO executive council's quarterly meeting at Bal Harbour, Fla.

Mr. Meany said Gov. Wallace was not welcome—"I don't think they'd let George Wallace in here"—but most of the other Democratic hopefuls are due to make appearances before the council during its week of closed-door sessions.

Sen. Jackson, a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, said it would "be in the interest of good journalism" to print a picture of the entire rally in Winter Haven, Fla.

He said the picture was taken by a woman "who thought she had a gimmick" and turned it over to the wire service. [The United Press International photo appeared in Tuesday's editions of the International Herald Tribune.]

(In New York, a spokesman for UPI said the identification material on the photograph made it clear that there were others in the crowd. "Unfortunately, some newspapers did not publish the full caption," the spokesman said. W.S. Rynerson, editor-publisher of the Winter Haven News-Chief, said "in excess of 200 persons attended the rally.")

[The UPI caption attached to the photo received by the IHT identified the scene only as "Sen. Henry Jackson (D, Wash.), a presidential candidate, has the rap attention of those who stopped to listen to him as he spoke impromptu in Winter Haven Park here, Feb. 9th."]

The senator said at a news conference he was not "bellyaching" although the photograph might hurt his money-raising efforts.

12-Nation Pact Bans Industrial Wastes in Ocean

OSLO, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Twelve European countries today agreed to ban the dumping of harmful industrial waste from ships and planes in the northeast Atlantic.

They also agreed to discuss steps to control pollution of rivers.

The 12 countries—Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and West Germany—signed a convention "for the prevention of marine pollution by dumping from ships and aircraft." The pact covers territorial waters and the high seas.

It stipulates what waste would be banned and what harmful materials would be subject to strict control before permits for dumping would be issued by a joint committee. The committee is to meet in March.

Among substances and materials requiring a special permit for dumping are arsenic, lead, copper, zinc and their compounds as well as fluorides and pesticides, containers, scrap metal liable to sink to the sea bottom and tar-like substances.

James Earl Ray Fails in Another Escape Attempt

PETROS, Tenn., Feb. 15 (AP).—James Earl Ray, who pleaded guilty to killing Martin Luther King Jr., has made a second unsuccessful attempt to escape from prison here, officials said yesterday.

Mark Latreuil, Tennessee's corrections commissioner, said in Nashville that Ray was discovered Feb. 7 trying to make his way to an area in the ceiling of the prison gymnasium.

"We had reason to believe he was trying to cut an opening through the roof," he said. He said Ray has been placed in a disciplinary area.

Ray tried last spring to escape through ductwork at Brushy Mountain Prison, but took a wrong turn and was forced into the prison compound where he was captured, according to reports.

Ray is serving 99 years for the 1968 slaying in Memphis in April, 1968, of the civil rights leader.

New TV Satellite Set for Nixon Trip

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP).—A new communications satellite went into operation yesterday, 23,000 miles in space, in time to carry television and newspaper reports of President Nixon's visit to China.

There will be at least one ground station, and possibly two, to transmit live television and written stories of the visit that begins next Monday.

The satellite, known as Intelsat-4, can carry 5,000 telephone calls, 12 color television circuits simultaneously—more than four times the number of Intelsat-3, he satellite it replaces.

A temporary earth station is already set up in Peking. A second ground station may be operating from Shanghai, another from Hong Kong, by Feb. 24.

Luxembourg-Albania Ties

BEIRUT, Feb. 15 (AP).—Radio Tirana today reported that the governments of Albania and Luxembourg had agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

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Hindenburg exploding May 6, 1937, while attempting to moor at Lakehurst, N.J.

Book Calls '37 Hindenburg Fire Sabotage

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—A 35-year-old controversy surrounding the destruction of the zeppelin Hindenburg was revived yesterday with the publication of a book supporting theories that the German airship was sabotaged.

The dirigible, pride of Nazi Germany's civil aviation fleet, was destroyed by fire on May 6, 1937, as it was about to moor at the U.S. Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N.J., following a transatlantic flight.

Twenty-two of the 61 crewmen died, along with 13 of the 36 passengers. One of the ground crew was also fatally injured, bringing the death toll to 36.

According to an official inquiry, St. Elmo's fire—a bright discharge of static electricity—was the most probable cause of the disaster. This has been contested by a number of authorities, who have suggested that sabotage was involved.

In the new book "Hindenburg," author Michael M. Mooney says the craft was set afire by a phosphorus bomb planted by a young member of the crew, a rigger named Eric Spehl.

He had meant the bomb to go off after the passengers and crew had disembarked, the author says. The ship was late in morning, however, due to bad weather, and the bomb went off while they were still aboard. Mr. Spehl himself was fatally injured.

According to Mr. Mooney, Mr. Spehl, 25, became disillusioned with the Hitler regime, partly because of its persecution of Roman Catholic priests and nuns and partly because of the wrigles of his anti-Nazi mistress.

According to the book, he planned to remain in the United States after destroying the Hindenburg.

For his book, Mr. Mooney interviewed the woman, now living in Frankfurt, and inspected U.S. and German archives.

Mr. Mooney said the members of the U.S. inquiry board had decided to rule out sabotage as not to cause an international incident.

The inquiry board's German observers, he said, had been ordered also to avoid a finding of sabotage. "No mortal means was to be accorded the honor of destroying a key symbol of the Reich," Mr. Mooney wrote.

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Bengalis Get Kennedy Vow To Seek Ties

Senator to 'Insist' On U.S. Recognition

DACCA, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy today vowed up a 30-hour visit by telling jubilant Bengalis that he would "insist" that the American government recognize their new nation of Bangladesh.

"I return to the United States with renewed determination to see that our government recognizes Bangladesh," the Massachusetts Democrat said before walking down a red carpet to board his special Indian Air Force flight to Calcutta.

"I will work with my colleagues in the Senate to insist that our government to this country in the diplomatic sense that it has already achieved in the human sense," said Sen. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy's departure statement was interrupted by shouts of "Jai Bangla" (Victory to Bengal) from Bengali newsmen and officials at the airport to see him off. The public was barred from the departure under the strict security precautions which were maintained throughout his visit. He was accompanied by his wife and 18-year-old nephew, Joseph.

Before leaving, Sen. Kennedy visited wounded guerrillas in a Dhaka hospital and met this afternoon with the director of United Nations relief operations in Bangladesh, Toni Hagen, as well as other relief agency officials. He visited a jute mill where 18,000 Biharis are staying, afraid to venture out and risk attacks by Bengalis.

The senator canceled his original plans to fly to New Delhi tonight, apparently because he would not be able to meet Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi because of her departure on a five-day campaign swing for the approaching state elections.

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Sir Alec Cuts Tour of Asia To Return for EEC Entry Vote

LONDON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—The British government today recalled Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home from an Asian tour as alarm grew about the outcome of Thursday's parliamentary vote on legislation enabling Britain to join the European Economic Community.

The vote will follow a three-day debate on the European Communities Bill. Defeat for the government could force its resignation and a general election.

Sir Harman Nicholas, a Conservative who opposes British entry, has urged Prime Minister Edward Heath to say whether the government would resign if Thursday's vote were negative.

Right-winger Snodgrass Powell and a handful of other Conservative parliamentarians are threatening to vote against the government.

The opposition Labor party, which once favored British entry, is now mounting an all-out assault against the bill. Party leaders expect that most, if not all, the 85 pro-European Labor MPs who voted against their own party line in last October's vote of principle will vote the party line against entry Thursday.

The government had a majority of 112 for entry in last October's vote, but the margin dropped to 21 last month in the ballot on

British signing of the treaty of accession to the Common Market. Conservative party sources appeared confident last week of winning a reasonable margin, but now they expect a close contest.

A Foreign Office announcement said Sir Alec was being recalled because of urgent parliamentary business. He was expected in London Thursday.

There had been no previous indications that Sir Alec might cut short his visit.

Then he nudged the man's arm, and he fell to the ground.

The police said that the man, whom they identified as Charles Andrew Devine, 46, of the Sydney suburb of Manly, had been dead for at least two days.

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Beach 'Idler' A Corpse

SYDNEY, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Hundreds of people ignored the man sitting silently on a bench at Sydney's South Steyne Beach as they headed for the surf and sand.

One passerby walked up and asked him for a cigarette, but walked off with a shrug when he got no reply. He saw the man next day and asked him again.

Then he nudged the man's arm, and he fell to the ground.

The police said that the man, whom they identified as Charles Andrew Devine, 46, of the Sydney suburb of Manly, had been dead for at least two days.

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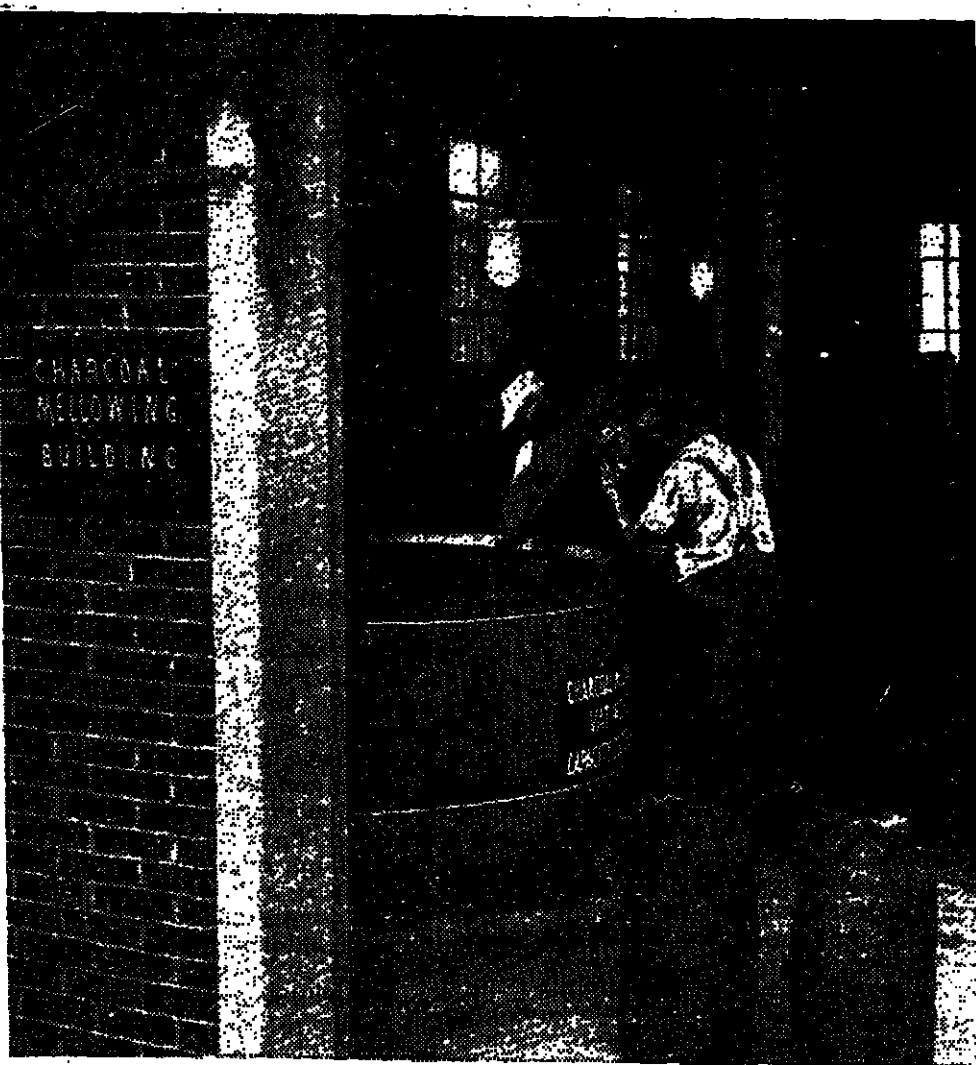
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Jet to Xanadu

At the beginning of this century, Peking still enclosed the Forbidden City, a place of mystery to most of the world, shrouded in the poetry and legend of Xanadu and Camelot. Memories there were of the men of God and men of money, the monks and Marco Polo, who had traversed the roof of the world to reach a land of silks and jade and tea; of small ships that went out of New England, rounded the terrible Horn, traded for furs in Northwest America and for fragrant sandalwood in the Sandwich Islands, that they might lade the exotic wares of the East.

Tomorrow, the President of a nation that was a wilderness when the Kubla Khan ruled an already ancient state will set out by jet for Xanadu. He will stop over in Hawaii, stripped now of its sandalwood, with concrete towers where the grass houses once stood; fly across the vast ocean that the Polynesians had conquered in canoes; come to earth in a country where the state-pleasure domes of Coleridge's imagining stand as relics of a romantic past, and teeming cities, grown gray at the breath of Marxism, cluster around factories, rather than temples. Even the moon, that wanly lit the poet's Xanadu, has known men's footsteps, and its dark side has been illuminated.

Only shreds of poetic glory will trail President Nixon's jet to Xanadu. The drama of his visit is on a different plane—some complain that heads of state should stay at home and build up diplomatic machinery;

some that Japan (which was preserved from Kubla's incursion by a "heavenly wind") will resent the journey; some that nothing good can come of inviting oneself into an Asian Communist stronghold. But most Americans, most citizens of this troubled world of 1972, regard the presidential venture as a good-omen in the Year of the Rat.

For it is at least probable that the business-like exchange of views by Mr. Nixon, Mr. Kissinger, Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai will, if it leads to nothing less, diminish those ominous sounds which Coleridge's Kubla head amid the tumult: "Ancestral voices prophesying war." Nixon has heard those voices, and Mao Tse-tung, and all the world. To still them, whatever the means, gives hope.

It is good to know, on the eve of Mr. Nixon's travels, that trade between the United States and the mainland may be broadened. It is good to know, in the same context, that the Chinese are permitting their people to again read translations of Rousseau and Adam Smith. Both may be considered practical advantages accruing to Americans and Chinese from the trip. But above all, above the melodramatics of personal diplomacy, the hard bargaining of trade and the tatters of romance that still adhere to contacts between China and the West, is the prospect that China and the United States will barter less lethal goods than nuclear bombs. So, for all the critics, the world must bid Mr. Nixon "bon voyage."

A Rather Grand Larceny

Not since the Merry Pranks of Till Eulenspiegel has rascality won as wide and eager an audience as the alleged deeds of Clifford Irving. There is an added liveness, even a certain gaiety, in the conversation of dinner guests and literate barflies since the charges first surfaced concerning the obscure writer from Ibiza who sold Life magazine and McGraw-Hill, Inc., an "autobiography" of the recluse Howard Hughes.

No doubt the very nature of the volume's subject stimulated advance interest—an interest intensified when Mr. Hughes, or reasonable facsimile thereof, disavowed the work at a telephonic news conference. But that gentleman has long since been displaced in the public mind by Mr. Irving himself, not to mention his attractive wife and the several ladies who turned up in the exotic places he visited in the course of his labors.

Mystery, a touch of scandal and the strong possibility of crime—these would be enough to account for a fair share of public interest. But what may have sent the case skyrocketing was the nostalgic sense it conveyed of a simpler and more innocent day,

when crime could be absorbing without having to be violent; fascinating without doing irreparable harm—except perhaps to the sensibilities of the victim, and, above all, perplexing without being insoluble. After endless and fruitless preoccupation with such seemingly unsolvable problems as Vietnam, the Middle East and the like, there was something cheerful about an intriguing puzzle that was certain to be unraveled in the end.

None of this is to say that if a hoax has been committed, the hoaxers should escape paying the price; that grand larceny, mail fraud, forgery and other assorted offenses should go unpunished. But the zest with which this highly publicized case is being pursued on all legal (not to mention journalistic) fronts seems excessive when the jails are overflowing with obscure defendants awaiting their day in court. Can a city many months behind on its criminal calendar really spare six assistant district attorneys to probe the Irving case when federal prosecutors, similarly hard at work, will in any event take priority?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Chilly Welcome in Peking?

The blasts from Peking might seem to be working up to a climax on the eve of President Nixon's visit, judging by Monday's full-throated roar of support for the "heroic" Vietnamese people. China's words often sound abusive and might therefore be thought hostile, indicating that Mr. Nixon's welcome next week will be chilly indeed.

In a Chinese context this is just the normal exchange of political debate. China's assumption is that not only in Vietnam, but in the whole policy pursued for 20 years past in the Far East, the Americans have failed and must now ruefully admit it.

They see Mr. Nixon coming to Peking in the garb of a penitent, searching for a way out of his many dilemmas. Bristling with righteous arguments the Chinese will be glad to help him—to clarify his position on Vietnam or any other point of crisis on this contentious front.

—From the Times (London).

Political Volcano on Cyprus

Cyprus is more than orange blossoms and tourists. It's still a political volcano. And it's active again. Somewhere up in the mountains, it is said, the 74-year-old Gen. Grivas is plotting to stoke up Greek Cypriot feeling for Enosis (union with Greece).

President Makarios—with one eye on Gen. Grivas and the other on the regular Greek officers who control the Cypriot national guard—has reportedly imported Czech arms to equip his own police force.

The truth is that neither the Greek colonels

in Athens nor the Turkish regime in Ankara wants another crisis over Cyprus. The best role for Britain to play at this time is to use what diplomatic pressure we can to preserve the political freedom and authority of Makarios.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

Cool Strike in Britain

Isn't it the duty of a government to anticipate and avoid crises like the one that faces the country this week—with wholesale disruption of industry, mass unemployment and short-time working, and with pain and damage to the most vulnerable members of the community? Or can it shrug everything off as part of the price we must pay for living in a free society? And blame everything on the wicked miners whose illegal picketing has been allowed to go unchecked for weeks past?

These are questions a chilly and bemused nation is bound to be asking during the next few days. Whatever answers they get, they have had a textbook lesson in what politics is all about: The adjustment of conflicting claims, a struggle for power. Not, as in the past, between employers and men, the latter relying on union funds; but, in the modern welfare state, between a government seeking to speak for society as a whole and a section that relies on assistance from society's own social security funds. The spectators of this struggle support one side or the other according to their respective views and sympathies.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

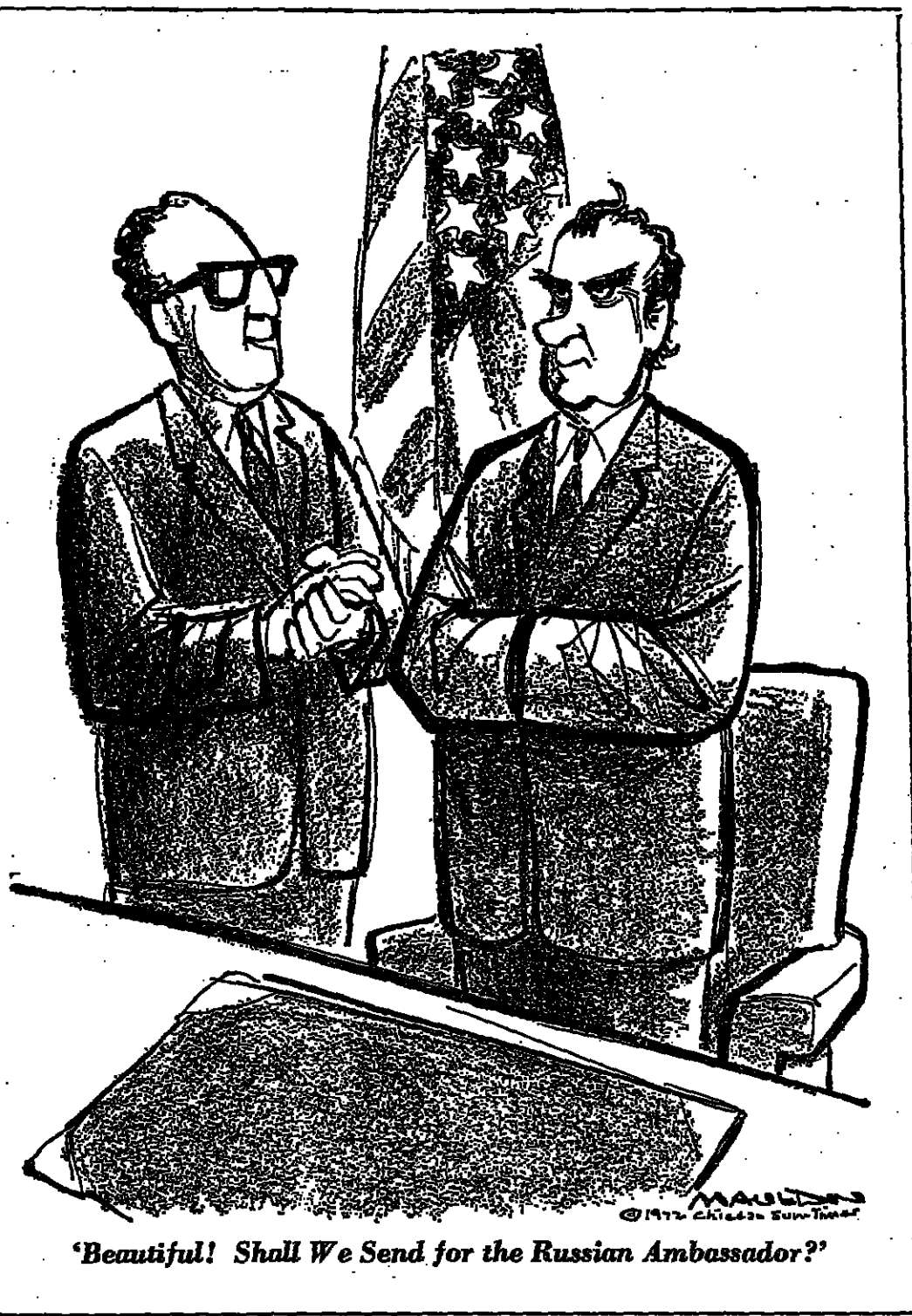
February 16, 1897

PARIS.—American and British manufacturers of late have been working themselves into a state of great excitement over the possible competition of cheap Japanese skilled labor in the near future, but they have all left China out of their calculations. For as her people catch the spirit of progress, their wants will become more complex and for generations to come China should furnish markets for European manufacturers to a value far exceeding her ability to export.

Fifty Years Ago

February 16, 1922

WASHINGTON.—Baffled in its efforts to prevent the smuggling of aliens into the United States by "dummy runners" who operate between the West Indies and the Florida coast, the State Department will resort to diplomatic intercourse with the friendly powers for aid in stopping the exodus of undesirable from foreign ports. Meanwhile the commissioners of the New York Herald are still striking and we are still appearing regularly every day, to the best of our ability.



'Beautiful! Shall We Send for the Russian Ambassador?'

1966 Lesson Forgotten

Nixon's Surprise Gift to Muskie

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—If Richard Nixon loses the presidency in 1972 to Edmund Muskie, historians of the election may look back on the past two weeks and say: This is the period when it happened.

By releasing a massive administration broadside on the senator, Mr. Nixon has done for Muskie in the first weeks of the campaign year what the Maine senator could not possibly have accomplished on his own for many months.

Mr. Nixon has elevated Muskie into major national prominence over an issue on which Muskie can hardly lose: The desire to bring a quick end to the American involvement in Vietnam.

White House Gift

What is so remarkable about this gift from the White House to the leading Democratic contender is that Mr. Nixon, of all people, should have known its consequences, for he was on the receiving end of a similar gift from Lyndon B. Johnson in 1966, and it helped make him president.

The whole story is in Jules Witcover's 1970 book, "The Resurrection of Richard Nixon," in a chapter which also should be read by those who need to be reminded how "responsibly" Mr. Nixon handled the Vietnam issue when he was in the opposition.

In outline, this is what happened: Throughout that year, Mr. Nixon had been hanging away at the President, sometimes for escalating the American involvement, sometimes for refusing to go all-out to win.

When Johnson scheduled a summit meeting in Manila with Asian leaders on the war, Mr. Nixon asked: "Is this a quest for peace or a quest for votes?"

And when the Manila communiqué appeared, proposing mutual withdrawal of outside troops from South Vietnam six months after "the level of violence subsides," Mr. Nixon said, "Communist victory would most certainly be the result."

Enraged, Johnson struck back at a White House press conference, calling Nixon a "chronic campaigner," out talking about a conference that obviously he is not well prepared on or in.

formed about . . . We ought not to have men killed because we try to fuz up something. Mr. Nixon doesn't serve his country well by trying to leave that kind of impression in the hope that he can pick up a precinct or two, a ward or two."

As Witcover writes, "Nixon could hardly believe his good fortune in having Johnson shove him out for such attention. Within 24 hours, he found his campaign travels attended by the largest press corps he had seen in six years, and he was given two half-hours on national television the Sunday before the election to reply that 'despite the presidential temper . . . I will continue to speak out.'"

Muskie has enjoyed a similar advantage ever since the Nixon administration opened an assault two weeks ago on his criticism of the President's eight-point peace plan.

All last week, while his rivals in the New Hampshire primary argued valiantly to the few reporters who cared—that Muskie should debate them, the Maine senator happily indulged in a lavishly publicized long-distance debate with the administration, a debate in which he was assigned the side of free speech, the right of dissent and the case for early withdrawal from Vietnam.

Same Reaction

Muskie's feelings were exactly those Mr. Nixon stated to Witcover after he was the target of Johnson's attack in 1966. "I couldn't believe it," Mr. Nixon said. "It was too good to be true. I disagree with (the President), but I have great respect for his political skill. But you never build up a major spokesman on the other side. In my view, controversy builds up, not tears down . . . In politics, you don't hit your opponent unless you knock him out."

At the moment when Muskie was being pressured most severely by his swarm of New Hampshire "liberals," opponents of the White House, he elevated him to new stature by hitting him without knocking him out.

The chapter in Witcover's book is called "Help From an Unexpected Source," and that's exactly what Muskie has received from Mr. Nixon.

Letters

Asian 'Blunder'

Chester Bowles' article "Blunder in South Asia" (ET Feb. 9) on the terrible problems that the Nixon administration has plunged American liberals into by treating so abominably their tender democratic sensitivities is an excellent example of the mixture of unabashed prejudice, naïveté and plain stupidity that "liberals" over the world are prone to succumb to when confronted with the complex issues of the Indo-Pakistani subcontinent. As a Pakistani, I am in no position, of course, to offer comment on the many-sided analysis of Mr. Bowles' denials concerning America's global strategy but I would like to raise one or two doubts of my own about the excessively simplistic notions that he has put forth about India and Pakistan—doubts which less accomplished readers might find useful to be made aware of. One, it is surely an absurdity to look at recent events in the subcontinent as a battle between secular democracy and bigoted religious dictatorship. These are labels and, as most labels, give an inaccurate account of the good things they are supposed to describe. Even a casual look at the record book would show India's performance as a secular democracy has left a great deal to be desired and Pakistan's consistent inability to live up to the standards of its numerous critics as a religious dictatorship. Here perhaps it should be mentioned that it is not the principle of a religious state that so irritates Mr. Bowles but merely Pakistani pretension of it because Mr. Bowles' avowed preference for secular democracy has not in the past prevented him from singing the praises of Israel. Two, the ultimate logic of Mr. Bowles' piece would appear to justify that a secular democracy like India, under whatever conditions it deems appropriate on its less secular and less democratic neighbors, including armed invasion, would this principle not expiate America's intervention in Vietnam?

SEAHID AHMED.

Rotterdam.

Ulster Issue

THE IRT of Feb. 12-13 carried a letter from Arnold Eastman of Thornton Heath, England, the thrust of which was to remind us that Northern Ireland is British. I dare we remind Mr. Eastman that the American colonies, India, southern Ireland and many other geographical areas were also once under the whip of British domination? The lines that say that any part of Ireland is British belong to a ghost of a former century. At the present rate that the British are losing world real estate and respect, Mr. Eastman would do well to check the outer defenses of Thornton Heath.

THOMAS F. WELDON.

Paris.

The Right to Choose Death

By O. Ruth Russell

maining wish is that his life be ended.

If a person longs for the relief that only death can provide and he makes a written, witnessed statement of his wishes, why should he not be permitted to choose to have the assistance of a physician in mercifully terminating his life? A doctor cannot lawfully grant such a request today.

We must look to the law to enshrine a distinction between a merciful act and a malevolent act. Should not new legislation be enacted that would permit a qualified physician to grant his patient's request for termination of his life, provided that it is done in accordance with, and only in accordance with, legal safeguards to protect each individual's right to live as well as his right to die? Today some doctors admit that they are violating present law in order to grant this wish. Yet many are unwilling to violate the law or risk being accused of murder. This is especially true if the patient is in a hospital where the action might be discovered and reported.

Taboo Subject

The subject of euthanasia is still taboo in the United States. Yet it is necessary to recognize openly that death is not always an enemy to be fought with every means known to modern science, and that it is no more a trespass on God's rights to permit an incurable sufferer to choose merciful death than it is to postpone death by dramatic means such as heart transplants. Indeed, one must realize that the function of the medical profession is chiefly one of not leaving the time of death entirely to God. And regarding the sanctity-of-life argument, surely a society that condones death in war of young men who want to live should be willing to permit the

WASHINGTON.—Recently 3,500 delegates attended the White House Conference on Aging to discuss the needs and rights of the 30 million Americans who are 65 or over. We have still fresh in our minds the wonderful picture of a man of 95 dancing, but this should not cause us to forget the many who are incapacitated or suffering hopelessly.

One right that apparently was not discussed at the conference is the right to choose death in certain circumstances. Our present laws deny this right. It is axiomatic that the elderly have a right to live out their lives in dignity. The corollary of this is also true: Each has the right to die in dignity. Today vast numbers are being denied this right.

Potent Fear

One of the most potent fears of the aging—both rich and poor—is that they may be subjected to a lingering painful death or that their bodies may go on living after their minds and spirits have ceased, causing an overwhelming burden and grief to their loved ones.

Science has given man a greatly increased power over death. Surely it is time to ask why thousands of dying, incurable and senile persons are being kept alive—sometimes by massive blood transfusions, intravenous feeding, artificial respiration and other "heroic" measures—who unmistakably want to die.

The law permits one the right to determine how his earthly possessions are used, and by means of a will to direct what shall be done with them after his death, but the law denies him the right to direct what happens to him personally in the event he is stricken with a painful, incurable illness or condition that renders him helpless and his only re-

New Elements

There are, as the Nixon administration contends, some new elements in the American proposals. But what it adds up to is that Hanoi must take the lead in an election in the South in which the Viet Cong, or National Liberation Front, would compete. It is probable that the Communists would end up as a minority. They know that and so do President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger. And wide-open national elections as the West knows them are both abhorrent to Communist regimes and foreign to the Vietnamese, North and South, as a technique for distributing power. Past elections in the South have been more of a charade than an exercise in democracy.

Mr. Kissinger said that the North Vietnamese told him that there could be no solution that did not include a political element and that they asked the United States for "an indirect overthrow" in short, that the United States cooperate in turning over South Vietnam to the Communists. A perusal of Hanoi's public statements supports that reading; presumably the nine-point program, once we see the text, will too.

No Deal

President Nixon is not prepared to do so, any more than was President Johnson, of whom the same thing was asked. It is illuminating that, according to Hanoi's spokesman in Paris, Mr. Kissinger remarked at the secret talks: "You must not nourish the illusion that we can settle the problem of the war only because of the question of the prisoners of war." Secretary of State William P. Rogers some months ago publicly said substantially the same thing. In effect, both were saying that Mr. Nixon will not make a deal to turn the South over to the Communists simply to get back the prisoners.

Now it is being said that Mr. Nixon has made a "generous"

Obituaries

Edgar Snow, 66, U.S. Writer
Esteemed by Mao and Chou

GENEVA, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Edgar F. Snow, 66, the American journalist who was an expert on China, died of cancer early today in his Swiss residence in the village of Evian, overlooking Lake Geneva.

Mr. Snow enjoyed the high regard of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders. It was the premier who disclosed early this month that Mr. Snow was suffering from cancer.

He made the disclosure when he told American visitors to Peking that a medical team had been sent by the Chinese government to the Swiss village to attend Mr. Snow.

Last week Mrs. Snow, the former Lois Wheeler, issued a statement that the Snow family was "deeply moved" by the Chinese government's action. Family friends said the medical team from Peking consisted of two doctors, a nurse and Dr. George Hatem, a long-time resident of China of Lebanese origin.

However, Mr. Snow's illness was already "terminal," and the doctors concentrated on making him as comfortable as possible. Friends said that last year Mr. Snow underwent acupuncture treatment in Lausanne for back pains.

He underwent major Western-style surgery in December, also in Lausanne, at which time his spleen was removed.

The Chinese doctors sent from Peking did not use acupuncture, according to friends of the Snow family.

Mr. Snow had been scheduled to cover the visit to Peking of President Nixon for a U.S. magazine. In addition to Mr. Snow, at the writer's bedside at his death were the Snow children—daughter Sian, 30, and son Christopher, 18.

'Friendly Personage'

Among China hands, Edgar Snow occupies a special place as the one American journalist with access to the leaders of the People's Republic, who regarded him as "a friendly personage." It was a friendship that went back to the middle 1930s when he made the acquaintance of Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, Lin Biao and other Communist leaders in their redoubt in Yenan and reported on their activities.

Mr. Snow was in China early in 1971 for a series of interviews. In one of them, Premier Chou dropped the hint that his country might be willing to talk with the United States. "The door is open," the premier told Mr. Snow. The remark was eventually picked up by the White House, with the result that President Nixon arranged to visit Peking.

The Chinese further displayed their respect for Mr. Snow by inviting him to stand atop the Tiananmen Gate in Peking with Chairman Mao. This did not signify that Mr. Snow agreed with Chinese doctrine, but rather that the Chinese thought him a fair and sensitive reporter of mainland moods and events.

Based on Two Books

Mr. Snow's reputation in the West was based on two books—"Red Star Over China," first published in 1937 and revised and reissued in 1969, and "The Other Side of the River: Red China Today," published in 1970. "Red Star Over China" was the first report in depth on the Chinese Communists, then widely regarded as a negligible factor in Chinese politics. After walking across the broken hills of Shensi in 1936, Mr. Snow entered a straggling village just south of the Great Wall and met parts of the Red Army that had just concluded the historic "Long March" from southern China to a new haven.

Mr. Snow reported with exuberance how the insurgents were sustained by discipline, idealism and political theory. He recounted Chairman Mao's version of his career until then, and he related the Communist program of that moment. He also suggested that the Mao policies of rooting out feudalism, corruption and backwardness in the countryside enjoyed substantial support.

Equally important, Mr. Snow demonstrated that the Communists were a formidable nationalist and anti-Japanese force, and not the bandits depicted by Chiang Kai-shek, the head of the nominal government of China.

"The Other Side of the River" contained Mr. Snow's impressions of the new society in China as he saw it in 1960—11 years after the revolution was proclaimed. Conceding the existence of some serious technological shortcomings, he found China to have made considerable progress toward improving the quality of life in major cities.

Defends His Work

Because Mr. Snow's reportage was sometimes at odds with the opinions of China-watchers in Hong Kong and elsewhere, he was often accused of being an apologist for the regime. In an interview at his home in Switzerland three years ago, he stoutly denied that he was either an apologist or a propagandist. "I have reported only what I have seen or what I have obtained from reliable sources," the gray-haired journalist said, adding:

"I lived in China for a dozen years. I speak Chinese. I have great sympathy for the Chinese people. My function as a journalist has been to reflect what I know. And this has clashed with some so-called experts who have preconceived opinions about what China ought to be or who can't believe any good at all of the Chinese Communists. Need-

less to say, I am not a Communist."

Outwardly a peppery man who did not suffer fools, Mr. Snow was a joyful companion in informal moments. He was full of tales of his adventures which were much prized by his friends. These friends—and they included fellow journalists and Sinologists—valued him both as a source of information on China and for his enterprise as a reporter. His Swiss home, a converted farmhouse in the hills above Lausanne, was often a center of visitors.

Born in Kansas City, Mo., July 19, 1905, Edgar Parks Snow was the son of James and Anna Edman Snow. He attended school in Kansas City and college at the University of Missouri. In his spare time he was a harvest hand and a railway worker. With an itch to travel and a conviction that he could write, he went East to the Columbia School of Journalism, graduating in 1927.

Into a Larger World

From there he struck out into a larger world. He went first to Central America, then to Hawaii, supporting himself by free-lance writing for newspapers and magazines. By the end of 1928, he had written his way to Shanghai, intending to remain there only a few weeks. But he found that he liked the Chinese and so he remained in China for 12 years.

His first job there was as assistant editor of the China Weekly Review. A year later he explored China and Manchuria, and produced a series of guidebooks. Shortly afterward, as a special correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, he wrote eyewitness accounts of the North-West famine, in which more than 2 million people perished. In 1929 and 1930, as a writer for the Chicago Tribune, he covered the Chinese-Russian hostilities in Manchuria.

His appetite for adventure unquenched, he organized a caravan and crossed southwestern China, traveling through Yunnan Province, a mountainous and bandit-ridden territory, and into Upper Burma and India. He was again in India to interview Mohandas K. Gandhi and covered news throughout Southeast Asia.

After publishing his first book, "The Far Eastern Front," in 1933, he more or less settled down in Peking as a writer for the Saturday Evening Post, Fortune and Look and as a correspondent for the New York Sun and the Daily Herald in London. He also taught at Yenching University. All the while he was hearing about the Chinese Communists and it bothered his reporter's instincts that no one knew much about them in a factual way, certainly no Westerner.

'A World Scoop'

"In all these years the Reds have been in action no foreign newspaper man, practically no foreigner at all, has penetrated into these Red-controlled regions," he said. "I got through it will be a world scoop."

Mr. Snow did get through. One of the things that helped him was that he was not a trench-coated, hard-talking correspondent, but a curly-haired, good looking, industrious and comparatively mild journalist who had learned how to win the confidence of the Chinese. His accounts of the Chinese Communists, appearing first as newspaper and magazine articles, made his reputation. Among other things, the Saturday Evening Post hired him as an associate editor.

From hindsight, his reportage from China was prescient. He predicted that Japan's military success in Manchuria in the early 1930s would prove fatal to Western prestige in the Orient. And he foresaw that the whole colonial system would be challenged in a war for the domination of East Asia. "The Battle for Asia," published in 1941, contained many of his on-the-spot observations.

After World War II, Mr. Snow was back in the United States as a writer and lecturer. He returned to China in 1960, 1965 and, for the last time, in 1970.

His final book, "The Long Revolution," to be published shortly, concerns his observations during his last trip to China.

Mr. Snow's first wife was the former Helen Foster, who wrote under the name of Nym Wales. They were divorced in 1949 after 17 years of marriage. He married Miss Wheeler, a stage and film actress, in 1949.

—ALDEN WHITMAN.

Morris Watson

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Morris Watson, 71, an early organizer of the Newspaper Guild, whose test case established the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act, died Saturday of cancer.

Mr. Watson was dismissed by the Associated Press in 1935 on the ground that his work was "unsatisfactory," but the National Labor Relations Board, and later the Supreme Court, decided that the real reason lay in his activities in organizing the American Newspaper Guild, now known as the Newspaper Guild.

In a case that went on for two years, Mr. Watson, a reporter, was reinstated to his job in 1937 (he left soon afterward) and collected damages. The Associated Press lost its argument that freedom of the press would be violated if the law regulated who could be dismissed and why.

Moreover, the case allowed the Supreme Court to rule on the Wagner Act, officially known as the National Labor Relations Act, which in effect legitimized unions. Mr. Watson's life was centered



ACROSS THE YEARS—Writer Edgar Snow in the library of his home in Evian last October. The photograph of Mao Tse-tung was made in 1936, about the time they met.

on leftist and labor causes and his dismissal by the Associated Press hardly put a dent in his devotion to them.

Dorothy Kenyon

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Dorothy Kenyon, 83, a former justice of the New York Municipal Court and a leader in the struggle for women's rights and social reform for more than half a century, died Saturday at her home here.

From her admission to the bar in 1917 through a legal career that included private practice, civic work, the judgeship and membership in the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, Judge Kenyon remained an

outspoken and witty advocate of social betterment.

One of the earliest directors of the American Civil Liberties Union and long an activist in liberal causes, she was accused in 1950 by the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of having been "affiliated with at least 28 Communist-front organizations."

Miss Kenyon, in her direct way, called McCarthy "an unmitigated liar," and "a coward to take shelter in the cloak of congressional immunity." Before a Senate subcommittee she denied "any connection of any kind with Communism or its adherents."

Arpad Sandor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Arpad Sandor, 75, a leading piano

accompanist here and abroad, died Thursday in Budapest.

Mr. Sandor had been an accompanist of Jascha Heifetz, Lily Pons and other celebrated artists. Also a private opera coach, he retired four years ago after injuring an arm in an accident. He returned to his native Budapest two years ago.

Jef Last

LAREN, the Netherlands, Feb. 15 (AP).—Author, poet, artist and sociologist Josephus Carol Franciscus (Jef) Last, 74, died here today.

Mr. Last had traveled widely. He was perhaps best known for his knowledge of Chinese and Japanese literature and philosophy.

Declares on TV He Paid Income Taxes

Chaban-Delmas Assails 'Political Maneuver'

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, in a fight for his political life, tonight told a national television audience that he had paid income taxes from 1966 to 1970 and that the attacks against him over the last weeks were "a political maneuver to discredit me and keep me from doing my job."

Appearing in a situation that was being widely compared here to that of Richard Nixon before his famous "Checkers" speech of 1952, Mr. Chaban-Delmas did something that few French officials have ever done—he revealed his private affairs publicly.

But he revealed only what he wanted to and left unanswered many of the questions that have been raised.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas has been severely criticized over the last few weeks in the pages of Le Canard Enchaîné, a satirical weekly that somehow gained possession of the prime minister's tax returns. The first publication, last November, revealed that he had paid an income tax of 16,806 francs in 1971. But last month, the Canard published his tax returns from 1966 through 1970, which revealed that during these four years he had paid nothing thanks to a complicated

dividend tax credit that was introduced in 1968 to stimulate the Paris stock exchange.

Tonight, the prime minister simply denied the charges, though the Canard had published the visual evidence. "It is pure and simple invention," he said, adding that during these years, though exempt from paying any tax on his salary as president of the National Assembly, he had paid 75,862 francs in income taxes without saying on what income.

He was asked by an interviewer to list his possessions and named a family house in southwest France, a Paris apartment, a house in the Basque country, and an apartment which he is buying in Bordeaux.

He said nothing, however, about his stock interests or what has been called his "hidden fortune," even though it was presumably through his stock assets that he was able to obtain the dividend credits, the so-called *avoir fiscal*, which would have reduced his tax payments to nothing, as the Canard charged.

But after these opening details, which were far less complete than Mr. Nixon's revelations in 1952 after he had been accused of receiving secret campaign funds, Mr. Chaban-Delmas quickly switched into more general terrain. Taking the same line of attack as Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who was on television last week to defend the tax laws, the prime minister said that the personal attacks against him were undermining French democracy.

Freedom of Others

He called for greater protection of "private life," and said that "it would be intolerable if everything was divulged." He said that freedom of the press, like other freedoms, was limited by the freedoms of others. And he said that whatever the personal damage done by this kind of attacks, the nation would also be a victim.

He promised to continue his efforts to reform French society through revision of the structures and helping the underprivileged. "We must go forward to what I have called the New Society," he said.

It is clear that the Gaullists hoped tonight's appearance would put an end to what has been a bitter campaign against them. Though slow in getting started, they finally swung into action last week by sending the finance minister out Thursday to defend the tax system. The next day, the party met and, rallying behind the fighting cries of Defense Minister Michel Debré and party leader René Tassinari, pledged to fight "political attacks with the same weapons."

Two polls have been published in the last week on the affair. The first showed that 47 percent opposed the official publication of a prime minister's tax returns, while only 42 percent favored it. The French have been considering a system like Sweden's, where everybody's tax returns are public knowledge.

A second poll, published today, showed that the prime minister's popularity was off from 55 percent to 47 percent in the last month. In the same period, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, the prime minister's main rival, climbed from 53 to 56 percent.

Throughout the affair, President Georges Pompidou has maintained a discreet public silence, though he has had several private meetings with the prime minister to discuss tactics.

5 Dead; 9 Lost
In Collision in
Hamburg Port

Workers' Boat Sinks
After Hitting Ferry

HAMBURG, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Five port workers were killed and nine are missing, presumed drowned, following a dawn collision between a ferry and a launch in Hamburg harbor today, police said tonight.

The launch sank immediately after the collision. Police said three of the 45 workers being taken to their jobs in the launch were known to have swum to safety through the ice-packed water. Twenty-eight were plucked up by rescue vessels.

It was possible, but unlikely, that some of the nine missing had also saved themselves, police said. Rescue workers, harbor police and firemen continued a daylong search for survivors.

The cause of the collision between the small launch, Caesar II, and the passenger ferry, Eppendorf, was not immediately known. Two of the five dead were identified by police as Portuguese workers.

When the accident happened, the dock workers were on their way to unload a cargo vessel delivering cereals to a Hamburg firm.

E. Germans Quit
Talks on Passes
For Berlin Wall

WEST BERLIN, Feb. 15 (UPI).

A three-man East German delegation in West Berlin to discuss wall passes cut short talks today after objecting to the presence of journalists outside the meeting place.

The meeting was scheduled to include discussion of establishment of offices which would issue permits to West Berliners so they could pass through the wall on a regular basis for the first time in 11 years.

But an hour after the talks began, the East German delegation returned to East Berlin before suggesting sites for the pass offices.

West Berlin officials said the East Germans expressed displeasure over a crowd of Western newsmen outside the hall where the meeting took place.

U.S. Rebuffs Europe on Plan
For Intergovernment Satellite

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—The White House has rejected plans for a \$145-million joint U.S.-European space satellite system that would have been used to improve shipping navigation on overseas flights.

The decision represents a victory for U.S. industry—and the Office of Telecommunications, an arm of the White House—that had wanted the satellite system to be owned by private companies and then leased to the government.

Under the original plan, worked out by the Federal Aviation Administration and the European Space Research Organization (ESRO), the satellite system would have been jointly owned by the U.S. and European governments on a 50-50 basis.

The White House reversal is almost certain to be resented by the European nations, which are eager for their firms to gain a large part in the design and construction of a communication satellite—a high-technology area which they think will have a long and lucrative future.

ESRO apparently viewed the 50-50 government partnership plan as the best way of achieving a major role in the satellite system. Manufacturing and design would have been split evenly between the United States and Europe.

Now, the United States probably will push for private ownership, with the possibility of a U.S. firm taking a leadership role with European subcontractors.

Firms' Bids

Under this scheme, the Federal Aviation Administration and its European counterparts would lease the satellite. Both Boeing and the Communications Satellite Corp. have submitted proposals.

Whether the United States and

ESRO can negotiate a formula—perhaps consisting of an international consortium of U.S. and European firms—to revive the satellite project remains to be seen. The project has been repeatedly delayed since 1968 by a variety of legal, technical and other business differences between the United States and the European nations. "Every effort will be made to reassure these (European) governments that the United States fully supports international cooperation in space even though it cannot accept the specific proposals," White House adviser Henry A. Kissinger said in a memorandum last week to Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

Water Main Breaks,
Floods N.Y. Subway

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Thousands of commuters were delayed during the morning rush hour today when a water main broke and poured tons of water into Manhattan subway tunnels and midtown streets.

The police closed off Seventh Avenue and Broadway between 39th and 42d Streets, and other major midtown arteries.

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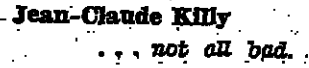


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The Year's Longest Night

And the Voice Was Heard in the Land

100



Carli Warns on Eurodollar Growth**Could Jeopardize
Currency Accord**

ZURICH, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Guido Carli, governor of the Banca d'Italia, asserted last night that uncontrolled growth of the Eurodollar market could wreck December's currency realignment.

In a speech at Zurich University, the head of Italy's central bank proposed that all industrial nations share responsibility for controlling the supply of Eurodollars.

He said the best way to do this is for government agencies to borrow directly in the Eurodollar market to reduce liquidity. If this proves unacceptable, he said, controls should be placed on banks that lend Eurodollars.

Mr. Carli considered one of Europe's foremost monetary theoreticians, argued that the supply of Eurodollars will not necessarily contract with an expected reduction in the U. S. balance-of-payments deficit. Rather, the supply depends on many factors, including the so-called multiplier effect on the international banking system, he said.

Essentially, when Eurodollars are borrowed directly in the Eurodollar market, the dollars are sometimes lent again, creating a multiple of loans. The Eurodollar pool is estimated to exceed \$50 billion, or more than the money supply of some European countries.

Specialist Attacks

Mr. Carli said that, although the range within which the dollar can fluctuate above and below its parity with other currencies was widened in the December realignment, the range is not sufficient to prevent speculative attacks on currencies financed in the Eurodollar market.

"The Eurodollar market can be used to put more pressure on currencies than the margins can withstand," he said.

He contended therefore that steps should be taken to reduce excess Eurodollar liquidity, presumably mostly by U. S. authorities. He noted that, when the U. S. Treasury borrowed in the Eurodollar market prior to last June, the effects were "positive."

But he cautioned that decisions to regulate Eurodollar liquidity should not be made by the United States alone. "International as well as national interests should be considered," he said.

Mr. Carli suggested that if this approach is not acceptable, each country should apply reserve requirements to banks that lend Eurodollars. The effect would be to reduce such lending.

Since London is the major Eurodollar center, the Bank of England has opposed such a measure because it might divert business elsewhere. But Mr. Carli said "action could be taken to protect Eurobanks from areas that don't cooperate."

Mr. Carli called the December

He argued that, in view of the situation, the EEC has little choice but to link its currencies in a joint float against the dollar. He added that a joint float would require European countries to agree to similar economic policies so that the rates of inflation and business expansion are similar. He said political difficulties in achieving such policy harmonization have been overestimated "in some quarters."

**Bundesbank Urges Controls
To Stem Borrowing Abroad**

FRANKFURT, Feb. 15.—The Bundesbank today urged the government to impose minimum reserve requirements on borrowing by West German corporations abroad as a step to protect the central bank's credit policy from foreign money inflows.

The enabling legislation for the measure became law at the end of last year but the government has so far not put it into effect.

In its latest monthly report, the Bundesbank suggested that the application of the law would lift the current pressure against the dollar, which it said has been fueled by inflows of short-term capital from abroad.

Corporations borrowing abroad, at rates cheaper than available here, accounted for an inflow of about 2 billion deutsche marks worth of funds between Dec. 19 and Jan. 31, the Bundesbank said, and the inflow is continuing.

Indirect Controls

By applying reserves against such loans, by which corporations would deposit interest-free at the Bundesbank as much as 50 percent of the borrowed amount, "an interest barrier would be erected which, without directly placing controls on foreign exchange flows, would make foreign fund seeking prohibitively expensive," the bank said.

If the pressure on the dollar

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Star 18 per \$1...	2.5925	2.5925-26
Belgian franc...	43.725-26	43.81-82
Deutsche mark...	3.1850-55	3.1855-55
Danish kroner...	6.9535-55	6.9550-50
Swedish...	27.15-17	27.15-20
Free Fr. Ft...	5.0840-50	5.0855-70
Goldfranc...	3.1752-180	3.1752-180
Swiss franc...	4.20	4.20
Lira...	587.20-30	586.20-30
Peseta...	65.91-37	65.90-36
Scandinavian...	22.15-18	22.15-18
Sw. krona...	4.8025-35	4.8010-20
Swiss franc...	3.8615-31	3.8607-02
Yen...	304.05	304.05

**Japan Gets
Surplus in
Its Payments****Balance in January
Reverses Usual Trend**

TOKYO, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Japan had an estimated balance-of-payments surplus of \$200 million in January, an unusual development because for the past few years the country has been heavily in deficit during the first month of the year for seasonal reasons.

The positive figure announced today by the Finance Ministry compares with a \$309 million deficit in January, 1971, and a \$280 million deficit in the 1970 month. In December, normally a heavy surplus month, also for seasonal reasons, the country registered an inflow of \$430 million.

Exports rose to \$1.53 billion from \$1.2 billion in January, 1971. Although the gain was 25 percent in terms of dollars, yen receipts were up only 8.1 percent from a year earlier because of the December revaluation, the ministry said.

Imports totaled \$1.36 billion, compared with \$1.23 billion a year earlier, an 11 percent gain in dollar terms, but a 3.7 percent decline in yen terms.

These figures resulted in a trade surplus of \$170 million, a sharp gain from the \$3 million net inflow in January, 1971.

\$550 Million Outflow

The ministry said the long-term capital account showed a net outflow of \$250 million, compared with a \$180-million deficit a year earlier.

Transfer payments and invisibles showed a combined outflow of \$190 million in January, compared with a deficit of \$187 million a year earlier.

The short-term capital account plus errors and omissions registered an estimated surplus of \$490 million last month, compared with a net inflow of \$68 million in January, 1971.

The ministry did not give any special explanation for the overall payments surplus last month compared with the usual January deficit.

It appeared, however, that exports are still running strong despite the yen revaluation. Officials explained that this is largely because of the continuing recession here.

Imports, while showing a slight trend toward recovery compared with preceding months, are still relatively sluggish.

For all of last year, Japan's index of industrial production rose 5 percent, the smallest yearly gain since the 3.7 percent advance recorded in 1965, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported.



Philippe Roché

**PEOPLE IN
BUSINESS**

At Marsteller International, Paris, general manager Philippe Roché has been elected vice-president of the U.S. parent company.

Juan Hestench becomes managing director of Serra/Seco-Lowell, Barcelona, a division of Maremont. He replaces Richard F. Newell, who returns to the United States as vice-president, marketing. Mr. Hestench was manager of planning and business development.

Nestor José, president of Banco do Brasil, has been named board chairman of European Brazilian Bank Ltd., a multinational investment bank scheduled to begin operations next month in London.

Glamours Aid Wall Street Price Rise

By Terry-Robards

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Led by glamour issues, New York Stock Exchange prices rebounded with a vengeance in early trading today, but then gave up many of their best gains near the close.

Volume totaled 1,737 million shares, up from yesterday's 1,594 million. The Dow Jones industrial average closed with an increase of 3.61 at 814.51.

Today's morning rally was paced by glamour stocks. Apparently Polaroid's ability to shrug off the news of an earnings decline and move higher was interpreted bullishly. The stock opened at 108 and shot quickly to 110, finally closing up 5 3/8 at 108 1/2.

Although the company reported a modest earnings dip from \$2.01 a share in 1970 to \$1.86 for last year, this was no surprise. Polaroid's earnings have risen sharply in connection with research and development on new products and the introduction of at least three new cameras.

Other higher-fliers that caught fire were Walt Disney, Honeywell, Natamex, Skyline, Surrogex, Xerox, Itek and Motorola, all with gains of at least 2 points. Baugh & Lomb was up 4 1/2 at its best level, but incurred profit-taking and closed down 3/4 at 176 1/4.

Levitz Furniture slipped through another erratic session, closing unchanged at 135 1/4 after running ahead 4 5/8 in the early hours. A brokerage firm was understood to have arranged a meeting between Levitz management and the financial press for next Wednesday.

**But Bouncy Start
Fades Near Bell**

The day's volume leader was again Union Carbide, which traded yesterday for the first time in three sessions. Today it closed up 1/2 to 18 3/4.

Curtis-Wright was second most-active, and posted a gain of 2 7/8 at 26 3/4. The company apparently has gained glamour as an "ecology" issue. It has the U.S. license to manufacture the revolutionary Wankel rotary combustion engine and has sub-licensed General Motors to produce it.

LVO Corp. also was heavily traded again, rising 1 1/8 to 5. The company issued a statement indicating management knew of no "internal reason" that would account for the action in the stock.

"One possible reason," it said, "is that the financial community is recognizing that LVO Corp. owns 75 percent of LVO Cable, Inc., whose stock is traded over the counter, and is engaged in cable television and common carrier microwave transmission."

Meanwhile, prices on the American Stock Exchange and on the OTC market finished mostly higher in brisk trading.

The exchange's price index finished ahead 0.38 at 27.52. The counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index climbed 0.96 to end the session at 130.90.

In the OTC market NASDAQ activities included Bank, 26 7/8, up 1/2; Hardee Food, 24 1/4, up 3/8;

Photon, 14 3/4, up 3/8, and Chubb Corp., 65 1/8, off 1 1/8.

Turnover on the Amex expanded to 5.81 million shares from 5.04 million shares yesterday. Turnover in the counter market rose to 9.74 million shares from 8.99 million shares.

On the bond market corporates managed to hold onto most of their early gains, despite reportedly slow sales progress on the day's major new offering. Governments were steady in quiet trading, posting but scattered fractional gains.

**U.S. Output
Rises 0.3%**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Industrial production in January rose 0.3 percent, thus lagging behind the downward-revised December increase of 0.6 percent, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The January index was 2.5 percent above a year earlier but was still 3.6 percent below the 1969 high.

The Fed reported that output of home goods and consumer non-durables rose to new highs while business equipment was about unchanged.

Auto assemblies declined 6 percent in January to an annual rate of 8.1 million units.

**Survey Reveals
Multinationals
Aiding Economy**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Chamber of Commerce reported yesterday that large multinational corporations have been increasing their U.S. employment much more rapidly than the national average.

The chamber released results of a six-month survey which, it said, "refutes charges being made by the AFL-CIO that U.S. multinational firms are exporting U.S. jobs, reducing exports and flooding the United States with imports."

Along with the survey the chamber distributed leaflets attacking the Burke-Hartke bill, which would impose import quotas on many products and curtail the tax advantages of American firms operating abroad.

The 121 firms which supplied comparative employment figures had 2.5 million domestic employees in 1960 and 3.27 million in 1970.

"Domestic employment of these firms increased by 31.1 percent, whereas the national average rate of increase for the same period was only 12.3 percent."

It also said that multinational corporations "increased exports by 180 percent between 1960 and 1970, while the national average grew by only 53.5 percent," and "less than 10 percent of overseas production is imported into the United States."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**BASF Says Sales, Profits Pick Up**

Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik says sales and profits over the past three months have picked up considerably and are well above expectations. The profits squeeze, which cut the chemical group's net to 288 million deutsche marks in 1970 from 401 million the previous year, appears to have ended, and could well be reversed, BASF officials report. Despite this, and in order to build up reserves, the 1971 dividend will be "cut considerably," they add. Group and parent company turnover rose about 7 percent last year, the officials say.

Japanese Firms Boost LNG Order

Coldgas Trading has concluded arrangements to supply additional large volumes of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Brunei to three Japanese utilities, the Royal Dutch/Shell Group reports. Coldgas is equally owned by Shell and Mitsubishi of Japan. The three utilities are Tokyo Electric, Tokyo Gas, and Osaka Gas. Shell says deliveries of the additional LNG will begin next year, and are expected to increase to a level of about 1.5 million tons a year by 1975. Under a contract concluded with Coldgas in 1970, the same three utilities were to receive 3.7 million tons of LNG annually by 1976 with first deliveries scheduled for next winter. The additional shipments will bring the value of the total scheduled deliveries to more than \$2.6 billion over 20 years, Shell says.

Transocean Group Has Gas Find

Transocean Oil, controlled by Swift & Co., says it has an "important new Eugene Island gas discovery" offshore Louisiana and a "successful

confirmation well" in the same block. The Transocean group includes Ashland Oil, Canadian Superior Oil, General Crude Oil, Hamilton Brothers Oil, Hamilton Brothers Petroleum, Kewanee Oil, Highland Resources, Hunt Oil, Hunt Petroleum, Placid Oil, and Superior Oil.

U.S. Official Rejects BOAC Unit

A U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) examiner has recommended denial of a permit for transatlantic charter authority for British Overseas Airways Ltd. The examiner says the applicant, a subsidiary of British Overseas Airways Corp., is only a corporate shell behind which BOAC expected to enlarge its share of transatlantic charter traffic, and thus to spread into a charter area from which it is excluded by CAB regulations and by the International Air Transport Association. The decision is subject to CAB review.

U.S. Farm Exports Hit Record

U.S. agricultural exports totaled a record \$7.7 billion in 1971, up 6 percent from the previous high of \$7.3 billion in 1970, reports Foreign Agriculture Magazine, a Department of Agriculture publication. Record farm product exports prior to U.S. dock strikes that began July 1 more than offset a subsequent decline, the magazine said. Also contributing to the performance were December exports of \$442 million, a record monthly high achieved after ports were opened under a Taft-Hartley Act injunction. The results raised the favorable agricultural trade balance to \$1.9 billion from \$1.5 billion in 1970. The increase was attributed mainly to higher prices reflecting increased foreign demand, and limited supplies of some major commodities.

Company Reports

CPO			Combustion Engineering		
Fourth Quarter	1971	1970	Year	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	387.7	356.9	Revenue (millions)	1,068.3	965.4
Profits (millions)	18.94	18.8	Profits (millions)	35.75	32.18
Per Share	0.80	0.83	Per Share	3.45	3.15
Year	1971	1970	Year	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	1,500.5	1,276.0	Revenue (millions)	659.2	594.4
Profits (millions)	54.6	60.98	Profits (millions)	35.25	30.15
Per Share	2.30	2.56	Per Share	3.86	3.13
Dresser Industries			Schlitz Brewing		
First Quarter	1972	1971	Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	202.7	183.4	Revenue (millions)	333.86	336.73
Profits (millions)	7.14	6.71	Profits (millions)	20.91	17.56
Per Share	0.45	0.41	Per Share	0.80	0.50
Extra			Year	1971	1970
First Quarter	1972	1971	Revenue (millions)	1,608.71	1,611.85
Revenue (millions)	137.61	116.52	Profits (millions)	71.82	66.74
Profits (millions)	6.6	5.18	Per Share	2.60	1.90
Per Share	0.86	0.57	Year	United Aircraft	
Lucky Stores			Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Fourth Quarter	1971	1970	Revenue (millions)	595.7	653.4
Revenue (millions)	458.0	423.0	Profits (millions)	66.37	71.85
Profits (millions)	9.7	8.8	Per Share	5.37	6.43
Per Share	0.32	0.30	Year	Realted	
Year	1971	1970	Revenue (millions)	2,028.3	2,426.7
Revenue (millions)	1,789.0	1,571.0	Profits (millions)	43.94	45.54
Profits (millions)	30.7	25.0	Per Share	3.82	3.76
Per Share	1.02	0.84			

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**Abnormal Weather Harms
Soviet Winter Grain Crops**

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (AP-DJ).—Agriculture, the only major sector of the Soviet economy that failed to meet last year's production quotas, is in trouble again. Farmers have been plagued this winter by their traditional enemy—the weather. There is either too much snow or not enough, or it is too cold or too warm.

The major victim is the winter grain crop in the European and Central Asian regions of the Soviet Union. Because of little snowfall, the normal protective snow cover has been reduced as much as 85 percent, exposing crops to penetrating frosts that freeze the ground and kill the grain.

Normally reticent about national economic headaches, the government-controlled press has reported in the past few days that abnormal January and February weather conditions have caused significant damage to winter grain and fruit crops.

The disclosures indicate that plans for a 190-million-ton grain crop this year have been seriously threatened by a winter kill that could match the disastrous 1969-1969 failure. At that time, 14 million planted hectares—out of a total of 40 million—were destroyed and required reseed. A hectare is about 2.5 acres.

Farmers are believed to have planted 35-36 million hectares with grain last autumn and current press reports indicate as much as 30 percent may suffer from winter kill this year.

Such a loss would require about 1.5-2 million tons of grain seed for reseed. Seed that would otherwise have been available for feeding livestock.

Normal winter grain crops, which supply 30 percent of the

Soviet Union's total grain output, annually require an estimated 10 percent reseed. The snow cover not only protects winter crops, but is a major source of moisture for spring crops, particularly in Central Asia, where rainfall is usually insufficient.

The current situation means the Soviet Union will have a substantially reduced winter grain crop and will be dependent on a good spring sowing. For that, farmers will be at the mercy of the weather for above-average rainfalls.

The lack of snow could seriously affect grain exports. According to the latest figures released by the government, the Soviet Union exported more than 310 million rubles worth of grain in 1970—\$374 million at the official exchange rate.

The winter kill has already destroyed potential exports of winter grain to Eastern Europe, Italy, Switzerland, West Germany and Britain. A bad spring could force the Russians to cut back their exports or make up for the loss by increasing imports. Last year, reflecting the poor grain performance, the Soviet Union imported substantial quantities of grain from Canada, Australia, France and the United States.

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**Notice of Further Extension of the
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Notice is hereby given that First Security Capital and Income Fund N.V. (the "Company") has further extended its offer to purchase up to 12,000 \$1,000 principal amount 7% Debentures due 1981, subject to the terms and conditions of the original offer published in this newspaper on January 7, 1972 except that the offer to purchase Capital Shares has not been extended and the offer to purchase Preference Shares has not been further extended.

The offer to purchase Debentures is further extended to 15:00 hours (Curaçao time) on February 21, 1972, subject to further extension at any time without prior notice.

The offer is further extended ONLY with respect to Debentures. The offer to purchase Capital Shares expired at 15:00 hours (Curaçao time) on January 31, 1972; the offer to purchase Preference Shares expired at 15:00 hours (Curaçao time) on February 14, 1972.

The Managing Director
Caribbean Management Company

February 14, 1972

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1972

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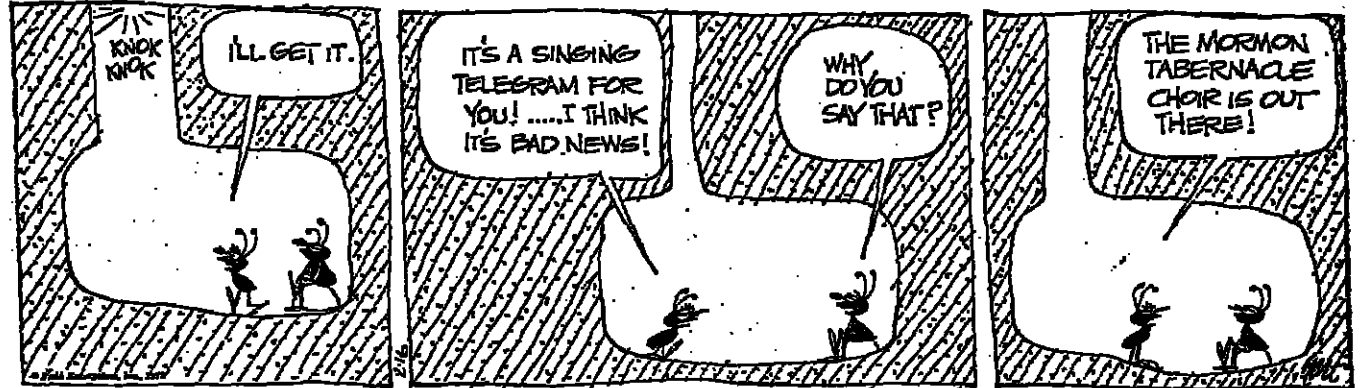
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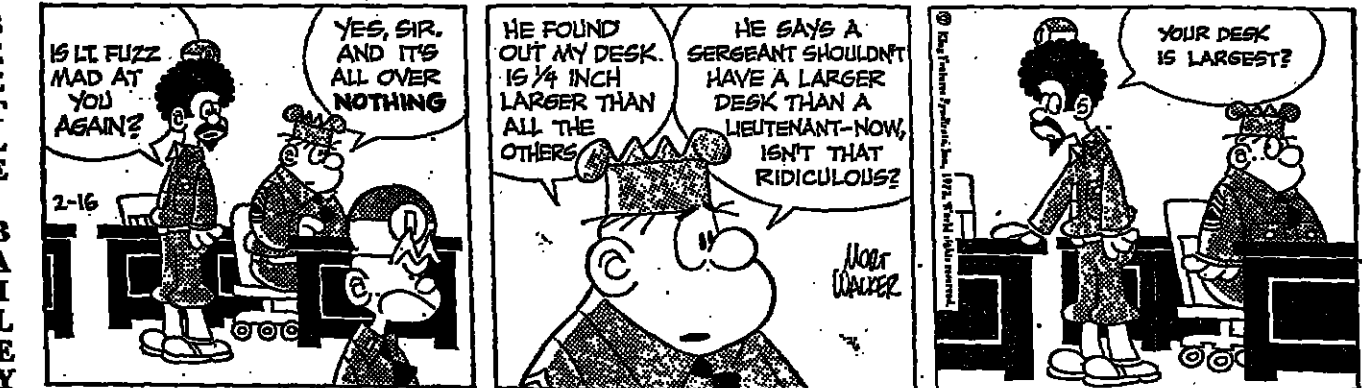
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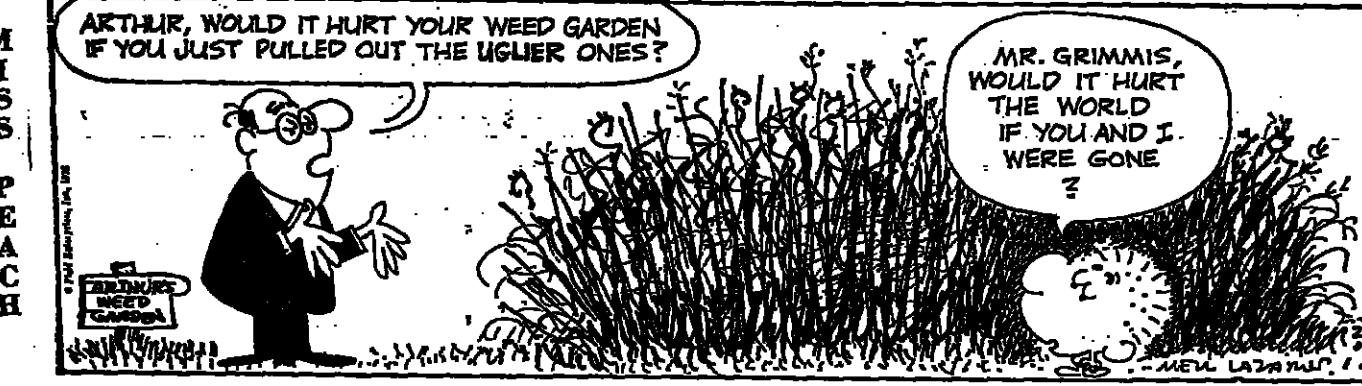
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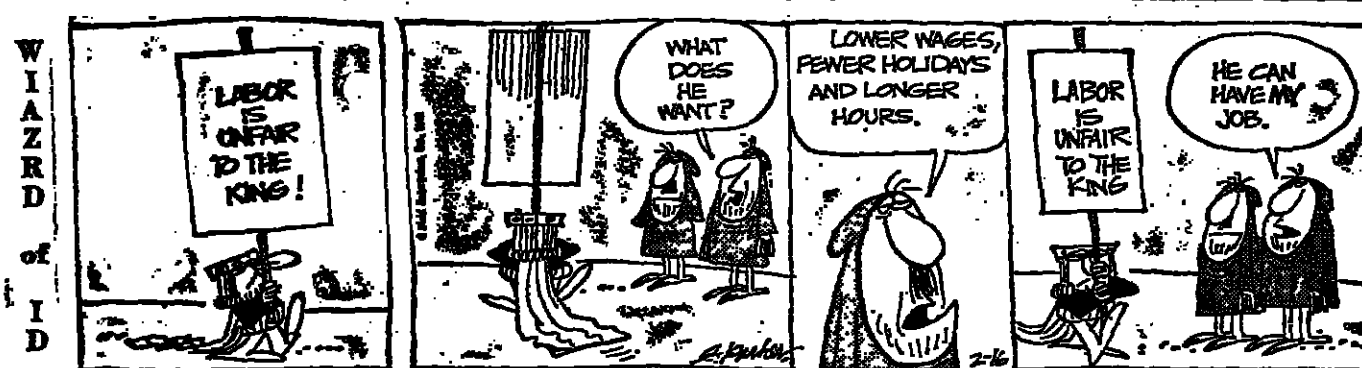
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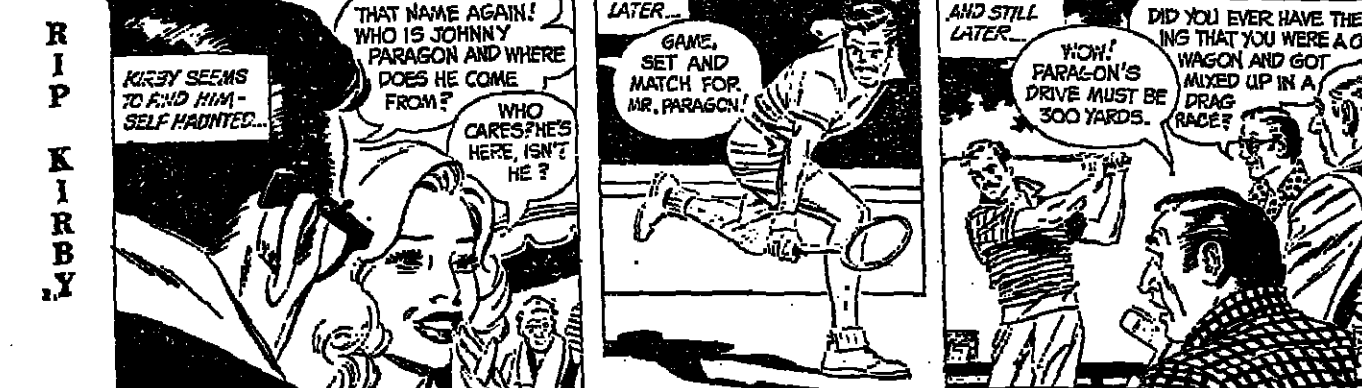
R. E. X. MORGAN M. D.



P. O. G.



R. I. P. KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When an opponent passes his partner's one bid, one can often "balance" with a moderate hand, since the fourth is marked with some strength. However, many players overbalance, and fall flat on their faces.

Certain factors should discourage a player from balancing. Length in the opponent's suit is one of them: Jack or worse is a very bad holding. Even more dangerous is a shortage in an unbid major: If you reopen the bidding, somebody will bid that major, and whether or not it is your partner you will not be happy.

On the diagramed deal West disregarded both warnings and helped his opponents reach a good game contract.

South passed. North's one-spade opening. He willingly would have responded one heart to a minor-suit opening, but could not find any satisfactory response to one spade.

Two specialized conventions could have helped him: forcing one no-trump responses, or preemptive jump shift responses. But South was not using either of these conventions, so he passed, hoping West would come to the rescue by reopening the bidding.

West did. Despite his bad spade holding and the danger the heart suit represented, he balanced with two clubs. South was a happy man. He not only showed his eight-card suit, but showed it at the three-level. Since he had already shown that his hand was very weak, this belated enthusiasm could only mean an exceptionally long suit.

North raised to four hearts, saying on his heart honors and his well-placed club king to make 10 tricks. The contract was a good one, although it could have been defeated, as East held two crucial cards.

The opening lead was the diamond king. East played the three, doing his best to discourage a diamond continuation since he wanted a club shift. However, West assumed, for no good reason, that South was holding up the diamond ace.

When he continued diamonds, South was home. He ruffed, cashed the spade king, led to the heart ace and discarded two club losers on the high spades to dummy. The heart king and the club ace eventually gave the defense two more tricks.

West should have realized that a club shift was necessary at the second trick. As South had passed one spade, he was unlikely to have even one: if he held the diamond ace, as West supposed, East must have the club ace.

NORTH (D)
♠ AQ874
♥ AQ
♦ 8765
♣ K3

EAST
♠ 10962
♥ K10
♦ A10843
♣ A3

SOUTH
♠ K
♥ J9765432
♦ 2
♣ 764

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
North: 1♠, 2♣, 3♥, 4♥.
East: 1♠, 2♥, 3♠, 4♠.
South: 1♠, 2♥, 3♠, 4♠.
West: 1♠, 2♥, 3♠, 4♠.

West led the diamond king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
FAIRIES WHAM COLLE
AMARE AOME BRANI
MAICAR SPINWAKER
EYELASHES AVERI
CLIAN'S TENTH
BLIAS EROBANT
ROCKSALT MARET
FIVELY AILWIL
THINCE ANDROSIA
SONAR PELL
LEASIE PAIRD
ATTAR INTELIGANT
CHATTINMAIL MARIE
TRILL METAL OZONE
OIREIS LEISIE SEWAN

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LIGUT
NEMOD
LABERV
CRAIPY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

BY THEM

Yesterday's Jumble: NAVAL GIVEN DEPUTY GLOBAL
Answer: Sometimes goes around to provide comfort--A BANDAGE

BOOKS

HOW SHE DIED

By Helen Yglesias. Houghton Mifflin. 338 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

VERY odd. After finishing Helen Yglesias's first novel, the Houghton-Mifflin-Library-Fellowship-Award-winning "How She Died," my first impulse was to put it aside and forget it as quickly as possible. It had aroused any sense of unpleasant feelings in me--revulsion at the dying heroine's cancer, exasperation with her friends' disorganized attempts to help her, frustration over everyone's inability to cope, annoyance at the story's refusal to soar above the muddled heads of its characters--and my inclination was to dismiss the whole business as a bad piece of work. But as I tried to put the book away, I was troubled by an unusual feeling that it was not the author's lack of skill or the failure of her imagination that had alienated me; it was the people themselves and the conditions of their lives. And as time passed, the novel smoldered in my memory like a burr, growing more painful even as it began to heal.

Which means that this is not simply a case of a bad novel. What then? Let me try to untangle the web of unpleasant associations that it has spun. Mary Moody Schwartz is dying of cancer at the age of 35. We meet her in the hospital just after she has had a breast removed: she does not know how sick she is; her husband, her doctors, and her friends are determined to reassure her. But she has the smell of death about her, and when the narrative shifts from her point of view to that of her best friend, Jean, we learn the truth that she is fatally ill.

Is that the trouble with the book? Is it that one doesn't want to spend the next 300 odd pages watching a woman die? Is it that the prospect is too horrifying to endure and that one is thus forced outside the story? Not exactly, because Mary's husband, Matt, shares this point of view: He too is terrified by Mary's coming ordeal, especially when her mental condition begins to deteriorate and she appears headed for "a schizophrenic episode." Matt seems to be present in the story to act out the reader's most shameful impulses--to run from his dying wife and his children and his invalid mother-in-law. So he would seem to be our safety valve.

Except that we do not see things from Matt's point of view. Most of the novel is narrated by Jean. And it is to Jean that Matt turns in his desperation so that when he mimes her as well, alternating sleeping with her and shutting out of his life, we find it difficult to sympathize with him, or to endure his suffering.

Well then, what about Jean? She is conspicuously sympathetic. She appears to be a safe rock from which to view a sordid mess without having one's face rubbed in it. Yes, but Jean is too sympathetic. Like Griselda the cow, she tolerates everything. Matt's hysterical comings and goings, Mary's irrational abuse, her own alienated husband's vindictiveness, her three sons' exasperating growing pains. Worse, she sits patiently while the Committee debates the role she is to play in the remains of Mary's life.

The Committee? The Committee is a group of old Leftists that was formed to defend Mary's mother, Isabelle Vance Moody, when that noted radical was convicted and sent to jail for passing atom-bomb secrets to the Russians. The Committee has guided Mary's life ever since, and a more pretentious, insufferable, self-conscious lot of idealists would be difficult to imagine. The Committee meets in chic apartments to hear itself talk. The Committee is led by Bob Guerrero, a Cuban-Jewish doctor-activist who, ironically, is in part responsible for Mary's fatal illness. The Committee decides that it will be Jean's full-time job to look after Mary, her mother (now out of jail for medical reasons), her children, and her dog. And Jean, Griselda the cow, accepts.

Get out? Get out? One keeps wanting to scream at Jean. Get out of Mary's dying life; get away from Matt; get clear of this miserable collection of old-left idealists with their money and their pretensions to solving everyone's problems but their own. But Jean will not get out. She thinks she loves Matt. She thinks she owes it to Mary to be loyal. She endures. "The thing with me," she tells us, "is that my ideas about life were shaped by all those big realization movies and books of the '60s. You know--wham!--everything comes clear to the hero in a short blow to the gut; and fadeout--he's changed for life. But what it had taken me until I was almost 40 to learn is what happens after the fadeout. Nothing. The hero goes back to whatever he was doing before--typing, quarreling, bombing, making money." She, Jean hangs in there.

And I guess the more she hangs in there, the more one begins to suspect that one's wish for her to get out is not entirely a function of her problems, but partly tinged to one's own. Perhaps one is still looking for "wham!" "Fadeout," "changed for life." Perhaps the "nothing" toward which this book keeps drifting is too painful. So I end up feeling that while I dislike Mrs. Yglesias's people and the web of life they are caught in, both the people and the life have worked a powerful effect on me. Perhaps I dislike the book because it has moved me in ways I do not wish to be moved. Perhaps I resent the skill with which the author has made me a character in her story. And finally, begrudgingly, acknowledge and respect it.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 False god
5 Stupely
10 Pelion's perch
14 Poet Lazarus
15 George and
16 Hollywood street
17 Bub Ger.
18 Labcare
19 Son of Seth
20 Royalty of film lore
22 Kind of rug
24 Forster's "Howards"
25 Deplorable
26 "that ate the milk"
29 Emulated a mule
34 "Easy"
37 Condition
38 Companion of ye and shoppe
40 Titled Britishers
42 Common Latin verb
43 Snow, in Spain
45 Poetic seas
47 Numerical prefix

DOWN

1 Neb.
2 Both: Prefix
3 Church corner
4 "than life"
5 Familial bond
6 Dances
7 Keel part: Var.
8 "The strife is--"
9 Dangerous fly
10 Coin stamped for a later year
11 Prefix for an Asian land
12 Goose or mobile
13 Roman bronze
14 Tree node
15 Sounds of laughter
16 Sandal part
17 Sun: Prefix
18 Bitter
19 "looking at you"
20 Walter Gardner
21 Why, in Bonn
22 Hero of Babylonian myth
23 Remove a metal coating
24 Art movement
25 Jury's concern
26 Offshoot group
27 Jewish month
28 Canary specialty
29 "He bath the fateful lightning..."
30 Coming alive
31 Fanny's concern
32 "Pompeii" heroine
33 Owl or Gibson
34 Cheapside steed
35 River to Baltic
36 Alaskan cape
37 Fish of Europe
38 Before: Prefix

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

Schranz Announces Retirement

Says FIS Broke Title Promise

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—Two weeks ago, the International Olympic Committee barred Karl Schranz from the Winter Olympics. Last week the Federation Internationale de Ski said it would not hold a world championship just for him and this week Schranz retired.

In a letter to Karl-Helm Klee, president of the Austrian Ski Federation, Schranz, at 33 one of the oldest and most successful skiers ever, said he retired because of unfair treatment and broken promises.

Schranz twice won the World Cup and won three world championships but never an Olympic gold medal.

He was disqualified by the IOC shortly before the Sapporo Games because of his alleged involvement in advertising.

Schranz said in the letter, which was revealed today, that despite the "war of nerves" in the Olympic races in Europe, "I did not buckle under and went to Sapporo. After all, with all the racing successes, I had been denied Olympic victory."

The skier said that he counted on an earlier promise by FIS to hold separate world championships as "a certain compensation for Sapporo."

"This promise was repeated several times to me personally by FIS president (Olof) Hödler. And then this came to naught again," the letter said.

Schranz charged "such hatching of plots, such stress cannot be expected to be endured by a racing competitor." In addition, this cannot be conducive to ski sports as a whole. Calm must return to this sport, and a seasonal-free climate must prevail. So, I stop it and won't participate in this year's World Cup races."

Unfriendly Welcome

VIENNA, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Austria's Winter Olympic team including skating gold medalist Trudi Schiebner, returned home today and was booed by a small crowd at the airport.

The reception was a far cry from the thousands of Austrians who turned out last Wednesday to cheer the return of Karl Schranz.

Police cordoned off the skittering team home and refused to allow photographers or the crowd to come near.

Miss Schiebner brought back the only Olympic gold medal to Austria, one of the leading winter sports nations of the world. The Austrian Alpine skiing team, which has received most of the attention here, missed the "homecoming" as it flew directly to North America for World Cup races.

New York Team in WHA Drafts Black Players

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (UPI).—The prospect of New York getting its first black hockey player, as well as three of the most prized players in Canada, was sealed yesterday by Richard Odo, the frustrated Ranger fan to become the owner of the New York Rangers of the World Hockey Association.

The Rangers will try to appeal New York's black population. They've drafted Alvin White, one of two professional black hockey players competing in the United States. White, a former Ranger on loan, is with Providence of the American League. The other black is Willie O'Ree of the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, who was briefly with the Bruins, and is believed to be the only black in NHL history. Both right wingers.

Wood said his battle plan had been the Rangers to "pull the plug" in the WHA's second meetings in Anaheim, Calif. Each of the other 11 teams had drafted a "pre-ferential list" of players they desired. In at least every case the list contained one National Hockey League player who was unlikely to jump the new league.

NHL Standings

East Division					
	W	L	T	Pts	GF
Boston	20	11	8	38	122
Montreal	18	12	11	37	119
Quebec	17	13	12	36	117
Philadelphia	15	15	14	34	115
Pittsburgh	14	16	15	33	114
Washington	13	17	16	32	113
Calder	12	18	17	31	112
St. Louis	11	19	18	30	111
Chicago	10	20	19	29	110
Atlanta	9	21	20	28	109
San Jose	8	22	21	27	108
Los Angeles	7	23	22	26	107
San Francisco	6	24	23	25	106
Minnesota	5	25	24	24	105
St. Paul	4	26	25	23	104
Winnipeg	3	27	26	22	103
Edmonton	2	28	27	21	102
Calgary	1	29	28	20	101
Vancouver	0	30	29	19	100

NHL Scoring

	G	A	Pts
Barry, Boston	45	48	93
Reidy, Boston	38	39	76
Smith, Boston	35	36	70
Albright, N.Y.	32	33	64
Radford, N.Y.	30	31	60
1. Hull, Chicago	29	30	58
2. Mahovlich, Montreal	28	29	56
3. Galt, Buffalo	27	28	54
4. Lemm, Buffalo	26	27	52
5. Tedesco, Buffalo	25	26	50



U.S. Olympic speed skaters Dianne Holm, left, and Anne Henning, each a gold medal winner, hold trophies given to them by Chicago Mayor Richard Daley.

U.S. Speed Skaters Are Talk of the Town

By Andrew H. Malcolm

NORTHBROOK, Ill., Feb. 15 (UPI).—It was a beautiful, bright sunny day here today. But that didn't go over too well with some of the local residents. "The sun is killing the ice. It'll be lousy skating."

The skier said that he counted on an earlier promise by FIS to hold separate world championships as "a certain compensation for Sapporo."

"This promise was repeated several times to me personally by FIS president (Olof) Hödler. And then this came to naught again," the letter said.

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Los Angeles	7	23	22	26	107
San Francisco	6	24	23	25	106
Minnesota	5	25	24	24	105
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"Like all our friends, we carry our skating stuff to church on Sunday."

speed skating is not the town's only passion.

There are beginner skating lessons (over 1,400 enroll in each 12-week session), figure skating (the rink opens at 8 a.m. for practice), ice hockey (there are eight leagues beginning at age 8), and the annual ice show (with a cast of a thousand).

And on that day in May when the indoor ice goes away, the tennis courts fill up, there's heavy traffic on the Olympic bike track and the 1,100 boys in Little League take to their hooded baseball diamonds.

Northbrook is, in short, an affluent sports-minded place where almost everyone believes the family that plays together stays together.

From Church to Rink

"We come out here as often as possible," said Jack Lofstrom as he stood in a long line at the indoor ice rink. His daughter, Becky, 3, and Jeff, 4, tugged at his sleeves to get on the ice. Another son, Mark, 8, was at home with a knee he banged in hockey practice.

"Like all our friends," he said, "we carry our skating stuff to church on Sunday. We're out of there at 10:30 and on the ice by 11. It's a great family sport."

Inside the dressing room was as packed as the rink. Suddenly, Jack Lofstrom, 49, fell into the ice, breaking his left arm.

Howell Michael, all sub-4-minute performer.

Abramson's anger was matched by Leon Coleman, a 27-year-old high jumper, who complained that meet promoters were shunning him on expense payments despite his international record and ranking.

"The only person I have to beat," Coleman said, "is my Olympic chances for Munich, '76." A fourth-place finisher in the Mexico City Olympics, Coleman said he has had to put out his own money for many meets this year.

specialty in the last two years, ran a 4:12.3 mile in his first race at Cleveland. He dropped out after three laps of a mile in Louisville last Saturday night.

Arhanov is entered in the 800 Friday night against Josef Plachy of Czechoslovakia, Brian McCarty of Villanova, Joe Savage of Massachusetts and Mark Phillips of Fordham University.

The 1,500 will match the season's hottest miles—Byron Dye, who swept two-mile races on the West Coast last weekend; Francesco Asse of Italy; John Mason, the Wanaker mile winner; Dave Wottle, Bowling Green, and

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Lamar Gives SW Louisiana The Top Gun

Hits for 51 Points In 111-101 Triumph

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP).—Dwight Lamar is the new model pistol in Louisiana.

Lamar, the nation's leading scorer who's taken over for the sensational Pistol Pete Maravich, fired in 51 points to help 12th-ranked Southwest Louisiana beat Louisiana Tech 111-101, in college basketball last night.

"They just beat us with one guy," said Louisiana Tech coach Scotty Robertson. "I think Lamar is the best pure shooter around anywhere."

Better than Maravich, the former Louisiana State University star now is the pros to help Southwest Louisiana Tech.

"Maravich can't touch Lamar as a shooter," said Robertson. Coach Beryl Shipley agreed after his standard guard destroyed the Ragin' Cajuns' closest competitors in the Southland Conference race.

Lamar's performance was as good as you'll see anywhere in college basketball," said Shipley. In other games last night involving the nation's ranked teams, second-ranked Marquette blasted Butler, 90-76; No. 17 Kentucky stopped Mississippi State, 65-55, and No. 20 Tennessee trimmed Mississippi, 68-58.

Feeling Good

Lamar, who scored 48 points in an earlier game against Louisiana Tech, boosted his average to 55.3. "I just felt good tonight and knew I could score a lot," said Lamar.

Lamar missed his first two shots, then ripped in nine jumpers in a row from 15 feet or more as Southwest Louisiana Tech's 29-game home court winning streak. The loss was only the third in 22 games for the nation's second-ranked college division team. Southwest has won 18 of 20.

Allie McGuire, the son of the team's coach, scored 18 points to lead Lamar's 20th straight triumph. Although the Warriors crushed Butler with a 50-34 rebounding edge, coach Al McGuire faulted his team's conditioning.

"I just don't think we're in shape," said McGuire, "especially Bob Lackey and Jim Chones. Everybody seems around and puffed up but they're not playing well. I know if a guy's playing well, I know when you put a guy on the back and he's huffin' and puffin' and looks like he's four months pregnant, that's another case."

Kentucky held onto its slim lead in the Southeastern Conference by beating Mississippi State behind Jim Andrews' 21 points. Mike Edwards scored 23 points to help Tennessee beat Mississippi and remain a half-game behind Kentucky.

Alabama 80, Brooklyn Poly 58. Memphis 81, Texas Tech 70. Kansas 82, Iowa 71. Kentucky 83, Miami 70. SW La. 111, La. Tech 101. Alabama 80, Brooklyn Poly 58. Memphis 81, Texas Tech 70. Kansas 82, Iowa 71. Kentucky 83, Miami 70. SW La. 111, La. Tech 101.

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FANS ON A ROOF—A soccer game in London between West Ham and Hereford attracts a capacity crowd on a nearby roof. Police soon cleared the "unpaid" audience for safety reasons.

Ajax, of Netherlands, Faces Uncertainty With Star Player

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Fist Ketter, the Ajax and the Netherlands outside-left, recently had one of his finest matches at Breda, the Netherlands, where he helped Ajax to an impressive 5-1 victory, scoring the first goal, and having much to do with several others. The question is: how will this talented winger, who has every quality one could wish for, play against Arsenal in the final of the European Cup?

Will he be as devastating as he was at Breda, or in the 1971 European Cup final at Wembley, England, when he scored the first Ajax goal, or will he be as inept and obscure as he was at Highbury against Arsenal when the teams met two years ago in the semifinals of the European Cup? That evening, Arsenal won easily, with Johan Cruyff, Ajax's famous center-forward, laboring in vain without the essential, complementary support of Ketter, who is virtually his alter ego. Ketter, indeed, was ultimately and ignominiously hauled off the field and substituted.

His new Ajax manager, the Romanian Stefan Kovacs, describes Ketter as an individualist, a lone wolf per excellence. Already a star at 18, his whole career was almost truncated when he received a head injury that necessitated a cranial operation. Like Cruyff, there have been periods when he has found himself out of favor with the selectors of the Dutch national team, yet there's no doubt that he is one of the most accomplished forwards in Europe, however enigmatic.

Meanwhile, Rinus Michels, the manager who took Ketter off the field that night in North London, seems to have survived his early troubles and traumas in the very different climate of Barcelona. For a while, it really looked as if Michels would plunge from the heights of having won the European Cup with Ajax, to the depths of being sacked by his new club. The Barcelona president was breathing threats.

In Italy, I'm delighted to see a revival by the Fiorentina club, Fiorentina, under the management of the former Swedish international, Nils Liedholm. Liedholm, one of the most elegant and versatile footballers of his generation, a splendid inside-left with Norrington and Milan, and later a creative right-half, had his problems earlier in the season, when I visited him in Florence. Key players were injured and the Fiorentina fans, notoriously among the most caustic and demanding in Italy, were rumbling, although Liedholm paid tribute to "the most consistent right-winger, Chirigori, within a matter of days, publicly criticizing him for cowardice in a game given away to Milan, and getting the immediate, defiant response: 'The instant improvement he'd been hoping for. Liedholm must have been deeply satisfied the other Sunday when, in the return game at the Stadio Comunale, beneath the hills and cypresses and villas of Fiesole, Fiorentina beat Milan, 2-0.'

It was intriguing, then, to see him revitalize his gifted but inconsistent right-winger, Chirigori, within a matter of days, publicly criticizing him for cowardice in a game given away to Milan, and getting the immediate, defiant response: 'The instant improvement he'd been hoping for. Liedholm must have been deeply satisfied the other Sunday when, in the return game at the Stadio Comunale, beneath the hills and cypresses and villas of Fiesole, Fiorentina beat Milan, 2-0.'

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